

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
220 E Market St
Meeker, CO 81641**

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY (DNA)

NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2014-0055-DNA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER: COC-47675X

PROJECT NAME: Gray B 8 and AC McLaughlin 13 Pipeline Replacements

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T2N R103W Section 13 SENW & SENE

APPLICANT: Chevron USA, Inc.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION:

AC McLaughlin 13

Chevron is planning to replace the water injection lateral line feeding the AC McLaughlin 13 well (Figure 1). The proposed pipeline will be three inch fiberglass pipe. The new lateral will be installed approximately 10 feet parallel to the existing line. The existing pipeline corridor is 40 feet wide. The approximate length of the pipeline is 857 feet for about 0.79 acres of disturbance. The installed pipeline would be at a depth of three to five feet deep.

Gray B 8

Chevron is planning to replace the water injection lateral line feeding the Gray B 8 well (Figure 1). The proposed pipeline will be three inch fiberglass pipe. The new lateral will be installed approximately 10 feet parallel to the existing line. The existing pipeline corridor is 40 feet wide. The approximate length of the pipeline is 872 feet for about 0.80 acres of disturbance. The installed pipeline would be at a depth of three to five feet deep.

Design Features:

The existing lateral lines will be disconnected, flushed with fresh water, capped/plugged on both ends, and abandoned in place.

A copy of the Rangely Weber Sand Unit pipeline reclamation plan is attached (Attachment 1).

Decision to be Made: The BLM will decide whether or not to approve the replacement and installation of the pipelines, and if so, under what terms and conditions.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW:

Name of Plan: White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP).

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Decision Number/Page: 2-5

Decision Language: "Make federal oil and gas resources available for leasing and development in a manner that provides reasonable protection for other resource values."

REVIEW OF EXISTING NEPA DOCUMENTS:

List by name and date all existing NEPA documents that cover the Proposed Action.

Name of Document: White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS).

Date Approved: June 1996

Name of Document: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA

Date Approved: 11/22/2011

NEPA ADEQUACY CRITERIA:

1. Is the new Proposed Action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

The anticipated impacts that would result from replacing and installation of the pipelines are similar to the anticipated impacts that were addressed and mitigated in the existing NEPA document (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA). The existing NEPA document analyzed pipeline replacement and removal, and well pad facility construction. Furthermore, the proposed pipeline replacements and installation are in the analysis area that was reviewed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document appropriate with respect to the new Proposed Action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

Two alternatives (Proposed Action and No Action Alternative) were analyzed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA. No reasons were identified to analyze additional alternatives and these alternatives are considered to be adequate and valid for the Proposed Action.

3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new Proposed Action?

Review by BLM White River Field Office (WRFO) specialists did not indicate recent endangered species listings and no updates/changes have been made to BLM's sensitive species list that would be affected by the Proposed Action.

4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new Proposed Action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?

It is assumed that all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects associated with the Proposed Action are similar in scope, intensity, duration and spatial extent as the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that were addressed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA. All anticipated direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Action were reviewed and mitigated in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA. This project is 1.59 acres out of 1,477 acres. This project is 0.11 percent of the DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA disturbance with a cumulative disturbance of 8.1 percent.

5. Is the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA documents adequate for the current Proposed Action?

The public involvement with this project was done by posting it on a list of pending NEPA documents on the BLM WRFO's White River NEPA Register on April 08, 2014. As of May 22, 2014, no comments or inquiries have been received.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW:

The Proposed Action was presented to, and reviewed by, the White River Field Office interdisciplinary team on April 8, 2014. A complete list of resource specialists who participated in this review is available upon request from the White River Field Office. The table below lists resource specialists who provided additional remarks concerning cultural resources and special status species.

Name	Title	Resource	Date
Michael Selle	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns	4/18/2014
Ed Hollowed	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Wildlife Species	4/23/2014
Heather Woodruff	Ecologist	Special Status Plant Species	4/8/2014

REMARKS:

Cultural Resources: The proposed pipeline replacement locations have been inventoried at the Class III (100 percent pedestrian) level (Kintz *et al* 2013 compliance dated 1/8/2014) which identified the well locations as being more than fifty years of age but not individually eligible for nomination to or listing on the National Register of Historic Places. There will be no adverse effect on historic properties as a result of the implementation of this project.

Native American Religious Concerns: No Native American Religious Concerns are known in the area, and none have been noted by Northern Ute tribal authorities. Should recommended inventories or future consultations with Tribal authorities reveal the existence of such sensitive properties, appropriate mitigation and/or protection measures may be undertaken.

Paleontological Resource Concerns: The proposed pipelines are located in an area generally mapped as the Mancos Shale which the BLM has categorized as a Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) 3 formation. In some areas the formation is known to produce scientifically noteworthy fossil but none have been reported to date in this general area.

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species: Wildlife issues are identical to those addressed in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-151-EA. The project area is encompassed broadly by saltbush and sagebrush communities occupied by white-tailed prairie dogs, a BLM-sensitive species and one that provides the habitat base for northwest Colorado's reintroduced population of black-footed ferret. With the exception of the existing trench lines, there are no prairie dog burrow entrances within 25 to 30 meters of the existing and parallel replacement lines. Based on WRFO surveys conducted on April 22, 2014, burrowing activity is strictly confined to the previously excavated pipeline trench on both lines. All burrows (21 on eastern line, 12 on western line) are simple single-entrance with no apparent lateral extensions to either side of the trench. The lack of soil accumulations at any of the burrow entrances indicate an absence of extensive or complex burrow systems (i.e., preferred by ferret). Up to one-third of the burrow entrances are open, but well vegetated, and are conditions attributable to occupation by cottontail rabbits. It is considered likely that an excavated trench offset 10 feet from the existing line would not intersect any prairie dog burrow system and would not pose a risk of direct mortality to occupants. The parallel trench would be expected to be rapidly colonized by prairie dogs at densities comparable to the existing trench line. Although no ferrets have ever been documented from Coal Oil Basin, there is a reasonable likelihood that ferrets have or will eventually disperse to this habitat complex. However, due to the paucity and character of habitat associated with this project, there is no reasonable probability of the project site being inhabited by black-footed ferret or generating disturbances that would disrupt the extremely unlikely potential for nearby breeding activity.

Burrowing owl nest sites have been formerly documented within 150 and 250 meters of the nearest proposed construction activity. The current (2014) status of these nest territories is not well established, but one or both sites have been regularly attended since first documented in 2009. Preliminary nest survey conducted by WRFO (April 23, 2014) suggests that an active nest may be located about 355 meters from the nearest proposed pipeline construction activity. In this

instance, the nest site lies within 189 and 301 meters from the nearest field access roads and 137, 199, 230, and 270 meters from the nearest producing well pads (i.e., suggesting a degree of tolerance for routine well field activity). However, without more definitive knowledge of nest burrows occupied by owls, there is a risk of construction activity disrupting the reproductive activity and outcomes of the owls, a BLM-sensitive species. Due to the proximity of proposed construction to nest burrows locations (i.e., within 0.25 mile), no construction activity would be allowed on either line between April 15 and August 15. Exceptions or modifications to this Condition of Approval would be considered based on the results of more definitive nest surveys conducted in conformance with WRFO raptor nest survey protocols.

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species: There are no special status plant species issues or concerns associated with the Proposed Action.

REFERENCES CITED:

Armstrong, Harley J., and David G. Wolny

1989 Paleontological Resources of Northwest Colorado: A Regional Analysis. Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, Colorado.

Kintz, Kimberly, Nicole Sauvageau Rockwell, Jeanna Hill, Patrick O'Brien, Naomi Rintoul, Stephanie Slaughter, and Erin Watkins

2013 Chevron Corporation BLM Block Survey Phase I: A Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and Historical Analysis for BLM-Managed Land in the Rangely Unit, Rio Blanco County, Colorado. Metcalf Archaeological Consultants, Inc., Grand Junction, Colorado. (13-15-02: SHPO # RB.LM.R1322)

Tweto, Ogden

1979 Geological Map of Colorado. United States Geologic Survey, Department of the Interior, Reston, Virginia.

MITIGATION:

The following applicable mitigation from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2011-00151-EA has been carried forward:

1. Chevron is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the projects that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts. If archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.
2. If any archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the Authorized Officer (AO). Chevron will make every effort to protect the

site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage until BLM determines a treatment approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. Chevron, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.

3. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), Chevron must notify the AO, by telephone and written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), Chevron must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
4. Chevron USA, Inc (Chevron) is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the allotment/project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing or collecting vertebrate fossils, collecting large amounts of petrified wood (over 25lbs./day, up to 250lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative. The AO may require occasional spot checking of trenching operations to inspect for possible presence of fossil resources.
5. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the operator/holder or any of his agents must stop work immediately at that site, immediately contact the BLM Paleontology Coordinator, and make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The BLM or designated paleontologist will evaluate the discovery and take action to protect or remove the resource within 10 working days. Within 10 days, the operator will be allowed to continue construction through the site, or will be given the choice of either (a) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for stabilizing the fossil resource in place and avoiding further disturbance to the fossil resource, or (b) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for mitigating impacts to the fossil resource prior to continuing construction through the project area.
6. To protect burrowing owl reproductive activity and outcomes, no earthwork or project-related construction activities will be allowed to take place from 15 April to 15 August (or until young have fledged and dispersed from the site). Exceptions or modifications to this Condition of Approval would be considered based on information acquired through nest surveys conducted consistent with WRFO's most current raptor nest survey protocols.
7. The operator shall employ dust suppression techniques (i.e., freshwater use) whenever there is a visible dust trail behind service vehicles. Any technique other than the use of

freshwater as a dust suppressant on BLM lands will require prior written approval from BLM.

8. Chevron will use the Master Surface Plan submitted with the Proposed Action for achieving interim and final reclamation on existing wells when any new disturbance or infrastructure is planned.
9. If salt is observed on the surface of soils during or after reclamation activities Chevron will notify the Natural Resource Specialist and a plan will be developed with approval of the BLM, that may include the administration of soil amendments, the reapplication of soil preparation, seeding, and stabilization measures to achieve successful reclamation.
10. If surface sources are used for freshwater, water hauling trucks must use backflow preventers to avoid contamination of surface waters.
11. The WRFO recommends for these pipeline replacements to use Seed Mix #8 below. The operator will submit proposed seed mixes to BLM via Sundry Notice for review and approval prior to applying the seed.

SEED MIX #8 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs. PLS/Acre
Galleta Grass	Pleuraphis jamesii	Viva florets	3
Indian Ricegrass	Achnatherum hymenoides	Rimrock	3
Bottlebrush squirreltail	Elymus elymoides	Toe Jam Creek	2.5
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	4
Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea		0.25
Annual sunflower	Helianthus annus		2.5
Mat saltbush	Atriplex confertifolia		2

12. All lessees and/or operators and right-of-way holders shall comply with all federal, state and/or local laws, rules, and regulations, including but not limited to onshore orders and notices to lessees, addressing the emission of and/or the handling, use, and release of any substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment.
13. Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment.
14. As a reasonable and prudent lessee/operator in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators and right-of-way holders will report all emissions or releases

that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of a substance's status as exempt or nonexempt and regardless of fault, to the BLM WRFO (970) 878-3800.

15. As a reasonable and prudent lessees/operator and/or right-of-way holder in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators and right-of-way holders will provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any substance that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of that substance's status as exempt or non-exempt. Where the lessee/operator or right-of-way holder fails, refuses or neglects to provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any quantity of a substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, the BLM WRFO may take measures to clean-up and test air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils at the lessee/operator's expense. Such action will not relieve the lessee/operator of any liability or responsibility.
16. With the acceptance of this authorization, the commencement of operations under this authorization, or within thirty calendar days from the issuance of this authorization, whichever occurs first, and during the life of the pipeline, the right-of-way holder and the lessee/operator, and through the right-of-way holder and lessee/operator, its agents, employees, subcontractors, successors and assigns, stipulate and agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the United States Government, its agencies, and employees from all liability associated with the emission or release of substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment.
17. Any livestock control facilities and/or rangeland improvements impacted during this operation will be replaced or repaired to their prior condition.
18. To avoid impacts to existing realty rights-of-way, Chevron would need to coordinate with right-of-way holders prior to any construction activity.

COMPLIANCE PLAN: On-going compliance inspections and monitoring will be conducted by the BLM White River Field Office staff during and after construction. Specific mitigation developed in this document will be followed. The operator will be notified of compliance related issues in writing, and depending on the nature of the issue(s), will be provided 30 days to resolve such issues.

NAME OF PREPARER: Ryan Snyder

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Heather Sauls

CONCLUSION

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to applicable land use plan and that the NEPA documentation fully covers the Proposed Action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:

Heather Sauls
Acting Field Manager

DATE SIGNED: *5/23/14*

ATTACHMENTS:

Figure 1: Map of the locations of the proposed pipeline replacements.

Attachment 1: Chevron's Pipeline Reclamation Plan.

Note: The signed Conclusion in this DNA Worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision. However, the lease, permit, or other authorization based on this DNA is subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 and the program-specific regulations.

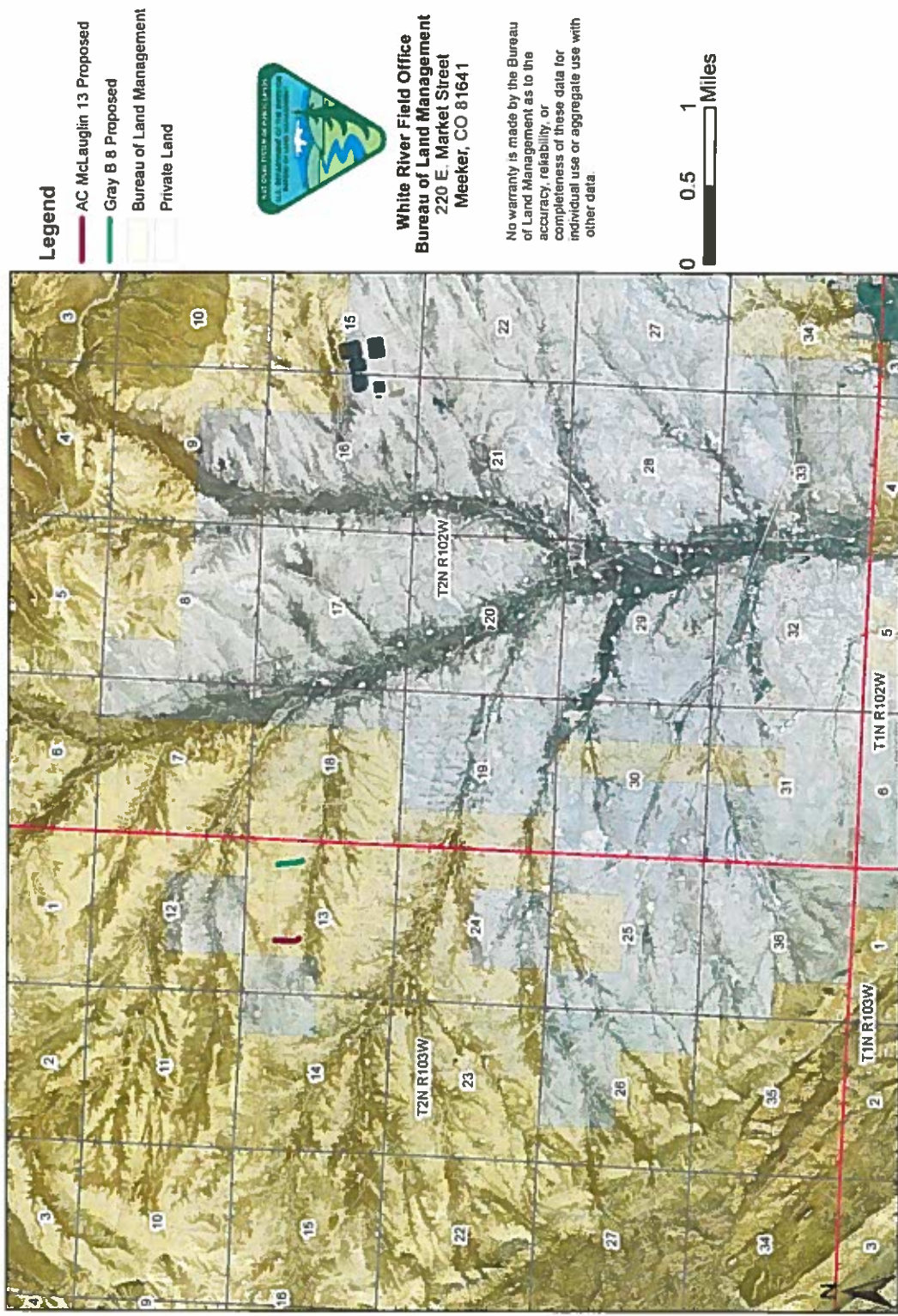


Figure 1: Map depicting the locations for the two proposed pipeline replacements.

**Surface Use Plan of Operations
Plan for Surface Reclamation of**

PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAYS, ACCESS ROADS, AND WELL PADS

I. Reclamation Objectives:

The long-term objective of final reclamation is to return the land to a condition approximating that which existed prior to disturbance. This includes restoration of the landform, hydrologic systems, visual resources, wildlife habitats, and establishment of desired vegetative community. To ensure that the long-term objective will be reached through human and natural processes, actions will be taken to ensure standards are met for site stability, visual quality, hydrological functioning, and vegetative productivity.

II. Reclamation Performance Standards

The following reclamation performance standards will be met:

Reclamation – Includes disturbed areas where the original landform and a natural vegetative community have been restored and it is anticipated the site will not be redisturbed for future development.

- Reclamation will be judged successful when the BLM Authorized Officer determines that:
 - The original contour, or one which blends with the surrounding landform, has been restored for all disturbed areas including well pads, production facilities, roads, pipelines, and utility corridors.
 - A self-sustaining, vigorous, diverse, desired plant community is established on the site, with a density sufficient to control erosion and invasion by non-native plants and to reestablish wildlife habitat or forage production. At a minimum, the established plant community will consist of species included in the seed mix and/or desirable species occurring in the surrounding natural vegetation.
 - In agricultural areas, irrigation systems and soil conditions are reestablished in such a way as to ensure successful cultivation and harvesting of crops.
 - Erosion features are equal to or less than surrounding area and erosion control is sufficient so that water naturally infiltrates into the soil and gullyng, headcutting, slumping, and deep or excessive rills (greater than 3 inches) are not observed.
 - The site is free of State- or county-listed noxious weeds, oil field debris and equipment, and contaminated soil. Invasive, non-native, and undesirable weeds are controlled.

III. Reclamation Actions (Minimum)

The following minimum reclamation actions will be taken to ensure that the reclamation objectives and standards are met. It may be necessary to take additional reclamation actions beyond the minimum in order to achieve the Reclamation Standards.

Reclamation - General

Notification:

- The BLM WRFO *designated Natural Resource Specialist* be notified at least 24 hours prior to commencement of any reclamation operations.

Vegetation Clearing:

- Grass, forbs, and small woody vegetation, such as sagebrush will be excavated as the topsoil is removed.
- Large woody vegetation will be stripped and stored separately and respread evenly on the site following topsoil respreading.

Topsoil Management:

- Operations will disturb the minimum amount of surface area necessary to conduct safe and efficient operations.
- Topsoil depth is defined as the top layer of soil that contains 80 percent of the roots. In areas to be heavily disturbed, the top six inches of soil material, will be stripped and stockpiled. Topsoil will be clearly segregated and stored separately from subsoils.
- On sites where there is not at least an average of six inches of topsoil across the site available for stockpiling, soil amendments will be used to augment the available topsoil and improve plant germination and growth. Soil amendments will be determined as part of the reclamation pre-assessment, and agreed to by both the operator and the BLM prior to disturbing the site.
- Earthwork for reclamation will be completed within six months of surface work unless a delay is approved *in writing* by the BLM authorized officer.
- Salvaging and spreading topsoil will not be performed when the ground or topsoil is frozen or too wet to adequately support construction equipment or so dry that dust clouds greater than 30 feet tall are created. If such equipment creates ruts in excess of three inches deep, the soil will be deemed too wet.
- No major depressions will be left that would trap water and cause ponding unless the intended purpose is to trap runoff and sediment.

Seeding:

- Seedbed Preparation: Initial seedbed preparation will consist of recontouring to the appropriate interim or final reclamation standard. All compacted areas to be seeded will be ripped to a minimum depth of 18 inches with a minimum furrow spacing of 2 feet, followed by recontouring the surface and then evenly spreading the stockpiled topsoil. Prior to seeding, the seedbed will be scarified to a depth of no less than four to six inches. If the site is to be broadcast seeded, the surface will be left rough enough to trap seed and snow, control erosion, and increase water infiltration.

- If broadcast seeding is to be used and is delayed, final seedbed preparation will consist of contour cultivating to a depth of 4 to 6 inches within 24 hours prior to seeding, dozer tracking, or other imprinting in order to break the soil crust and create seed germination micro-sites.
- Seed Application. Seeding will be conducted no more than two weeks following completion of final seedbed preparation. A certified weed-free seed mix designed by the BLM (shown below) to meet reclamation standards will be used on all disturbed surfaces, including pipelines and road cut and fill slopes:

SEED MIX #1 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Rosana	4.5
Thickspike wheatgrass	<i>Elymus lanceolatus</i>	Critana	3.5
Bottlebrush squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Toe Jam Creek	3
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.5
Sulphur flower	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>		1.5
Winterfat	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>		0.5

SEED MIX #3 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Rosana	4
Bluebunch wheatgrass	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	Whitmar	3.5
Indian ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Rimrock	3
Needle and Thread	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>		2.5
Lewis Flax	<i>Linum Lewisii</i>	Maple grove	1
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.5

SEED MIX #8 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Galleta Grass	Pleuraphis jamesii	Viva florets	3
Indian Ricegrass	Achnatherum hymenoides	Rimrock	3
Bottlebrush squirreltail	Elymus elymoides	Toe Jam Creek	2.5
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	4
Scarlet Globemallow	Sphaeralcea coccinea		0.25
Annual sunflower	Helianthus annus		2.5
Mat saltbush	Atriplex confertifolia		2

SEED MIX #9 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs PLS/Acre
Western wheatgrass	Pascopyrum smithii	Rosana	5
Russian wildrye	Psathyrostachys juncea	Bozoisky	3
Crested wheatgrass	Agropyrum cristatum	Hycrest	3
Annual sunflower	Helianthus annus		5

- The application rate shown in the table is based on 50 pure live seeds (PLS) per square foot, drill-seeded to no greater a depth than 0.25 inch. {*However, shrub species will be seeded during the winter on the ground surface or preferably on top of snow*}. In areas that will not be drill-seeded, the seed mix will be drop seeded or broadcast-seeded on surface roughened sites at twice the application rate shown in the table. If the site is harrowed or dragged, seed will be covered by no more than 0.25 inch of soil.
- No seeding will occur from March 15 to September 1. Fall seeding is preferred and will be conducted after September 1 and prior to ground freezing. Shrub species will be seeded separately and will be seeded during the winter. Spring seeding is less desirable and will be conducted after the frost leaves the ground and no later than March 15.

Erosion Control and Mulching:

- Where applicable, the mitigation techniques such as surface roughening and mulching will be used to keep water on site, thereby enhancing re-vegetation of the site and controlling erosion and runoff.
- All erosion control devices and materials will be installed and maintained to be fully functional until revegetation is determined successful by the BLM.

- Silt fencing, wattles, hay bales, and other erosion control devices will be used where necessary to prevent soil movement from water erosion.
- Mulch will be used if necessary to control wind and water erosion, create vegetation micro-sites, and retain soil moisture on site. Mulches may include native grass hay, small-grain straw, wood fiber, live mulch, cotton, jute, or synthetic netting. Mulch will be certified free of noxious or invasive weed seeds and free from mold and fungi.
- If loose straw or hay mulch is used, it will be crimped into the soil to prevent blowing.

Management of Invasive, Noxious, and Undesirable Species:

- All reclamation equipment will be cleaned prior to use to reduce the potential for introduction of noxious weeds or other undesirable non-native species.
- An intensive and documented weed monitoring and control program will be implemented prior to site preparation for planting and will continue until final reclamation is approved by the BLM.
- Each site where the BLM has not approved interim or final reclamation success will be monitored annually to determine the presence of any invasive, noxious, and undesirable species. Invasive, noxious, and undesirable species that have been identified during monitoring will be promptly treated and controlled, prior to the production of seed heads. A Pesticide Use Proposal (PUP) will be submitted to the BLM for approval prior to the use of herbicides.

Final Reclamation Procedures - Specific

- All disturbed areas, including roads and pipeline right-of-ways, will be recontoured to the contour existing prior to initial construction or a contour that blends indistinguishably with the surrounding landscape. Resalvaged topsoil will be respread evenly over the entire disturbed site to ensure successful revegetation. To help mitigate the contrast of recontoured slopes, reclamation will include measures to feather cleared lines of vegetation and to save and redistribute cleared trees, woody debris, and large rocks over recontoured cut and fill slopes.
- Stormwater management structures and drainage features (i.e., culverts and ditches) will only be installed when absolutely necessary to prevent erosion of fill material. Stormwater management structures and drainage features are not permanent features and will be removed and reseeded when the rest of the site is successfully revegetated and stabilized.
- To ensure timely revegetation, the pad will be fenced to the BLM's standards to exclude livestock grazing for the first two growing seasons or until seeded species become firmly established, whichever comes later. Fencing will meet standards found on page 18 of the Gold Book, 4th Edition, or will be fenced with operational electric fencing.
- Final abandonment of pipelines and flowlines will involve flushing and properly disposing of any fluids in the lines. All surface lines and any lines that are buried close to the surface that may become exposed in the foreseeable future due to water or wind erosion, soil movement, or anticipated subsequent use, must be removed. Deeply buried lines may remain in place unless otherwise directed by the authorized officer.

Reclamation Monitoring and Final Abandonment Approval

- Reclaimed areas will be monitored annually. Actions will be taken to ensure that reclamation standards are met as quickly as reasonably practical and are maintained during the life of the permit.
- The designated WRFO Natural Resource Specialist will be notified via email or by phone 24 hours prior to beginning all reclamation activities associated with this project. Reclamation activities may include, but are not limited to, seed bed preparation that requires disturbance of surface soils, seeding, constructing exclosures (e.g., fences) to exclude livestock from reclaimed areas.
- All seed tags will be submitted via Sundry Notice to the designated Natural Resource Specialist within 14 calendar days from the time the seeding activities have ended. The sundry will include the purpose of the seeding activity (i.e., seeding well pad cut and fill slopes, seeding pipeline corridor, etc.). In addition, the SN will include the well or well pad number associated with the seeding activity, if applicable, the name of the contractor that performed the work, his or her phone number, the method used to apply the seed (e.g., broadcast, hydro-seeded, drilled), whether the seeding activity represents interim or final reclamation, an estimate of the total acres seeded, an attached map that clearly identifies all disturbed areas that were seeded, and the date the seed was applied.
- The operator will meet with the WRFO reclamation staff in March or April of each calendar year and present a comprehensive work plan. The purpose of the plan is to provide information pertaining to reclamation activities that are expected to occur during the current growing season. The operator will also provide a map that shows all reclamation sites where some form of reclamation activity is expected to occur during the current growing season.
- A Reclamation Status Report will be submitted electronically via email and as a hard-copy to WRFO Reclamation Coordinator. The hardcopy will be submitted to:
BLM, White River Field Office
220 East Market Street
Meeker, Colorado 81641
Attn: Reclamation Coordinator

The Reclamation Status Report will be submitted annually for all actions that require disturbance of surface soils on BLM-administered lands as a result of the Proposed Action. Actions may include, but are not limited to, well pad and road construction, construction of ancillary facilities, or power line and pipeline construction. The Reclamation Status Report will be submitted by September 30th of each calendar year, and will include the well number, API number, legal description, UTM coordinates (using the NAD83 datum, Zone 13N coordinate system), project description (e.g., well pad, pipeline, etc.), reclamation status (e.g., Phase I Interim, Phase II Interim, or Final), whether the well pad or pipeline has been re-vegetated and/or re-contoured, percent of the disturbed area that has been reclaimed, method used to estimate percent area reclaimed (e.g., qualitative or quantitative), technique used to estimate percent area reclaimed (e.g., ocular, line-intercept, etc.), date seeded, photos of the reclaimed site, estimate of acres seeded, seeding method (e.g., broadcast, drilled, hydro-seeded, etc.), and contact information for the person(s) responsible for developing the report. The report will be

accompanied with maps and GIS data showing each discrete point (i.e., well pad), polygon (i.e., area where seed was applied for Phase I and/or Phase II interim reclamation or area reclaimed for final reclamation), or polyline (i.e., pipeline) feature that was included in the report. Geospatial data shall be submitted: for each completed activity electronically to the designated BLM staff person responsible for the initial request and in accordance with WRFO geospatial data submittal standards (available from WRFO GIS Staff, or on the WRFO website). Internal and external review of the WRFO Reclamation Status Report, and the process used to acquire the necessary information will be conducted annually, and new information or changes in the reporting process will be incorporated into the report.

- In an attempt to track final reclamation of federal actions related to the development of federal mineral resources, the operator shall provide the *designated Natural Resource Specialist* with geospatial data in a format compatible with the WRFO's ESRI ArcGIS Geographic Information System (GIS). These data will be used to accurately locate and identify all geographic as-built (i.e., constructed) features associated with this project and included in the Application for Permit to Drill (APD) or Sundry Notice (SN), as appropriate. These data shall be submitted within 60 days of construction completion. If the operator is unable to submit the required information within the specified time period, the operator shall notify the designated Natural Resource Specialist via email or by phone, and provide justification supporting an extension of the required data submission time period. GIS polygon features may include, but are not limited to, constructed access roads, existing roads that were upgraded, pipeline corridors, and well pad footprints. Acceptable data formats are: (1) corrected global positioning system (GPS) files with sub-meter accuracy or better; (2) ESRI shapefiles or geodatabases; or, (3) AutoCAD .dwg or .dxf files. If possible, both (2) and (3) should be submitted for each as-built feature. Geospatial data must be submitted in UTM Zone 13N, NAD 83, in units of meters. Data may be submitted as: (1) an email attachment; or (2) on a standard compact disk (CD) in compressed (WinZip only), or uncompressed format. All data shall include metadata, for each submitted layer, that conforms to the *Content Standards for Digital Geospatial Metadata* from the Federal Geographic Data Committee standards. Questions shall be directed to WRFO BLM GIS staff at (970) 878-3800.

If the data is unable to be sent electronically, a compact disk(s) containing the data will be sent to:

BLM, White River Field Office
Attn: NRS Staff
220 East Market Street
Meeker, Colorado 81641

If for any reason the location or orientation of the geographic feature associated with the Proposed Action changes, the operator will submit updated GIS data to designated BLM NRS staff person within 7 calendar days of the change. This information will be submitted via Sundry Notice.

- The Authorized Officer will be notified when: 1) reclamation has been completed, 2) appears to be successful, and 3) the site is ready for final inspection.

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
220 E Market St
Meeker, CO 81641**

DECISION RECORD

PROJECT NAME: Gray B 8 and AC McLaughlin 13 Pipeline Replacements

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2014-0055-DNA

DECISION

It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action, as mitigated in DOI-BLM-CO-N05-2014-0055-DNA, authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of the water injection lateral pipeline replacements for the AC McLaughlin 13 and Gray B 8 wells.

Mitigation Measures

1. Chevron is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the projects that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing archaeological sites or for collecting artifacts. If archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative.
2. If any archaeological materials are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, activity in the vicinity of the discovery will cease, and the BLM WRFO Archaeologist will be notified immediately. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the Authorized Officer (AO). Chevron will make every effort to protect the site from further impacts including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage until BLM determines a treatment approach, and the treatment is completed. Unless previously determined in treatment plans or agreements, BLM will evaluate the cultural resources and, in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), select the appropriate mitigation option within 48 hours of the discovery. Chevron, under guidance of the BLM, will implement the mitigation in a timely manner. The process will be fully documented in reports, site forms, maps, drawings, and photographs. The BLM will forward documentation to the SHPO for review and concurrence.
3. Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g), Chevron must notify the AO, by telephone and written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), Chevron must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the AO.
4. Chevron USA, Inc (Chevron) is responsible for informing all persons who are associated

with the allotment/project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for disturbing or collecting vertebrate fossils, collecting large amounts of petrified wood (over 25lbs./day, up to 250lbs./year), or collecting fossils for commercial purposes on public lands. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, Chevron must immediately contact the appropriate BLM representative. The AO may require occasional spot checking of trenching operations to inspect for possible presence of fossil resources.

5. If any paleontological resources are discovered as a result of operations under this authorization, the operator/holder or any of his agents must stop work immediately at that site, immediately contact the BLM Paleontology Coordinator, and make every effort to protect the site from further impacts, including looting, erosion, or other human or natural damage. Work may not resume at that location until approved by the AO. The BLM or designated paleontologist will evaluate the discovery and take action to protect or remove the resource within 10 working days. Within 10 days, the operator will be allowed to continue construction through the site, or will be given the choice of either (a) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for stabilizing the fossil resource in place and avoiding further disturbance to the fossil resource, or (b) following the Paleontology Coordinator's instructions for mitigating impacts to the fossil resource prior to continuing construction through the project area.
6. To protect burrowing owl reproductive activity and outcomes, no earthwork or project-related construction activities will be allowed to take place from 15 April to 15 August (or until young have fledged and dispersed from the site). Exceptions or modifications to this Condition of Approval would be considered based on information acquired through nest surveys conducted consistent with WRFO's most current raptor nest survey protocols.
7. The operator shall employ dust suppression techniques (i.e., freshwater use) whenever there is a visible dust trail behind service vehicles. Any technique other than the use of freshwater as a dust suppressant on BLM lands will require prior written approval from BLM.
8. Chevron will use the Master Surface Plan submitted with the Proposed Action for achieving interim and final reclamation on existing wells when any new disturbance or infrastructure is planned.
9. If salt is observed on the surface of soils during or after reclamation activities Chevron will notify the Natural Resource Specialist and a plan will be developed with approval of the BLM, that may include the administration of soil amendments, the reapplication of soil preparation, seeding, and stabilization measures to achieve successful reclamation.
10. If surface sources are used for freshwater, water hauling trucks must use backflow preventers to avoid contamination of surface waters.
11. The WRFO recommends for these pipeline replacements to use Seed Mix #8 below. The

operator will submit proposed seed mixes to BLM via Sundry Notice for review and approval prior to applying the seed.

SEED MIX #8 FROM THE RECLAMATION PROTOCOL			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Lbs. PLS/Acre
Galleta Grass	<i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i>	Viva florets	3
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Rimrock	3
Bottlebrush squirreltail	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	Toe Jam Creek	2.5
Western wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Rosana	4
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>		0.25
Annual sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>		2.5
Mat saltbush	<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>		2

12. All lessees and/or operators and right-of-way holders shall comply with all federal, state and/or local laws, rules, and regulations, including but not limited to onshore orders and notices to lessees, addressing the emission of and/or the handling, use, and release of any substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment.
13. Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment.
14. As a reasonable and prudent lessee/operator in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators and right-of-way holders will report all emissions or releases that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of a substance's status as exempt or nonexempt and regardless of fault, to the BLM WRFO (970) 878-3800.
15. As a reasonable and prudent lessees/operator and/or right-of-way holder in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators and right-of-way holders will provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any substance that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of that substance's status as exempt or non-exempt. Where the lessee/operator or right-of-way holder fails, refuses or neglects to provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any quantity of a substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, the BLM WRFO may take measures to clean-up and test air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils at the lessee/operator's expense. Such action will not relieve the lessee/operator of any liability or responsibility.

16. With the acceptance of this authorization, the commencement of operations under this authorization, or within thirty calendar days from the issuance of this authorization, whichever occurs first, and during the life of the pipeline, the right-of-way holder and the lessee/operator, and through the right-of-way holder and lessee/operator, its agents, employees, subcontractors, successors and assigns, stipulate and agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the United States Government, its agencies, and employees from all liability associated with the emission or release of substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment.
17. Any livestock control facilities and/or rangeland improvements impacted during this operation will be replaced or repaired to their prior condition.
18. To avoid impacts to existing realty rights-of-way, Chevron would need to coordinate with right-of-way holders prior to any construction activity.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS & CONFORMANCE WITH THE LAND USE PLAN

This decision is in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. It is also in conformance with the 1997 White River Record of Decision/Approved Resource Management Plan.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Scoping was the primary mechanism used by the BLM to initially identify issues. Internal scoping was initiated when the project was presented to the White River Field Office (WRFO) interdisciplinary team on April 8, 2014. External scoping was conducted by posting this project on the WRFO's on-line National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) register on April 8, 2014. No comments or inquiries were received regarding this project from the public as of May 22, 2014.

RATIONALE

Analysis of the Proposed Action has concluded that there are no significant negative impacts and that it meets Colorado Standards for Public Land Health. The geographic extent and temporal scale that was used to address perceived and anticipated impacts associated with this project included the cumulative analysis of impacts to soil, air, wildlife, vegetation, cultural and paleontological resources that occur or that are expected to occur within the project area. This approach has resulted in a comprehensive review of perceived and anticipated impacts associated with oil and gas operations that will most likely occur in the project area in the next five years and beyond. The integrity of these older lines is low and these lines need to be replaced in this existing field to prevent environmental release of fluids, which could be a safety concern. The lines are also being replaced within the existing pipeline corridors.

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

State Director Review

Under regulations addressed in 43 CFR 3165.3(b), any adversely affected party that contests a decision of the Authorized Officer may request an administrative review, before the State Director, either with or without oral presentation. Such request, including all supporting documentation, shall be filed in writing with the BLM Colorado State Office at 2850 Youngfield

Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80215 within 20 business days of the date such decision was received or considered to have been received. Upon request and showing of good cause, an extension may be granted by the State Director. Such review shall include all factors or circumstances relevant to the particular case.

Appeal

Any party who is adversely affected by the decision of the State Director after State Director review, under 43 CFR 3165.3(b), of a decision may appeal that decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals pursuant to the regulations set out in 43 CFR Part 4.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:

Heather Sauer
Acting Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

5/23/14